

In re of Appln. No. 09/243,030

smaller doses over a period of time sufficient to elicit a response equivalent to that of a single dose.

*g1 cont*  
24 (Amended). The method of claim 37, in which an effective dose of interferon is administered continuously over a period of time sufficient to elicit a response equivalent to that of a single dose.

25 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the interferon comprises a Type I interferon.

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*f2*  
28 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the interferon comprises a Type II interferon.

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30 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is up to about  $1000 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

31 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is up to about  $500 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

*f3*  
32 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is from about  $50 \times 10^6$  IU to about  $500 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

33 (Amended). The method of claim 37, wherein the viral infection is selected from the group consisting of rhinovirus, influenza, herpes varicella, herpes zoster, dengue fever, viral encephalitis, haemorrhagic fever, genital herpes, equine morbillivirus, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, CMV, HIV, HPV, HSV- I and HSV-2.

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34 (Amended). The method of claim 33, wherein said viral encephalitis is selected from the group consisting of measles virus encephalitis, Murray Valley encephalitis, Japanese B encephalitis, tick-borne encephalitis and Herpes encephalitis.

35 (Amended). The method of claim 33, wherein said haemorrhagic fever is selected from the group consisting of Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Lassa fever, and Hanta virus infections.

13 cont  
36 (Twice-amended). A method for treating a viral infection, which method comprises administering to the mammal having such a viral infection an effective amount of greater than about  $20 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon for a 70 kg human via oromucosal contact, said amount being in excess of a dose of the same interferon which induces a pathological response when parenterally administered, said oromucosal administration being in a manner which does not involve direct action of the interferon on virally infected cells and provided that when the viral infection is a rhinoviral infection, the interferon is not administered in a multiple or continuous dose or is administered intranasally by multiple or continuous dose.

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Please insert new claims 38-51 as follows:

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38 (New). The method of claim 37 in which the effective dose of interferon is administered in a single dose which is not a multiple or continuous dose.

39 (New). The method of claim 37, in which the effective dose of interferon is administered intranasally, in a plurality of smaller doses over a period of time sufficient to elicit a response equivalent to that of a single dose.

40 (New). The method of claim 37, in which an effective dose of interferon is administered intranasally continuously over a period of time sufficient to elicit a response equivalent to that of a single dose.

41 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the interferon comprises a Type I interferon.

42 (New). The method of claim 41, wherein the interferon is selected from the group consisting of IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$ , IFN- $\omega$ , consensus IFN, and mixtures thereof.

43 (New). The method of claim 42, wherein the IFN- $\alpha$  comprises recombinant IFN- $\alpha$ .

44 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the interferon comprises a Type II interferon.

45 (New). The method of claim 44, wherein the Type II interferon comprises IFN- $\gamma$ .

46 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is up to about  $1000 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

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*pat 1/25/02 cont*  
47 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is from up to about  $500 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

48 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the dose of interferon is from about  $50 \times 10^6$  IU to about  $500 \times 10^6$  IU of interferon.

*1/4 cont*  
49 (New). The method of claim 37, wherein the viral infection is selected from the group consisting of rhinovirus, influenza, herpes varicella, herpes zoster, dengue fever, viral encephalitis, haemorrhagic fever, genital herpes, equine morbillivirus, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, hepatitis D, CMV, HIV, HPV, HSV- I and HSV-2.

50 (New). The method of claim 49, wherein said viral encephalitis is selected from the group consisting of measles virus encephalitis, Murray Valley encephalitis, Japanese B encephalitis, tick-borne encephalitis and Herpes encephalitis.

51 (New). The method of claim 49, wherein said haemorrhagic fever is selected from the group consisting of Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Lassa fever, and Hanta virus infections.

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REMARKS

Claims 22-51 presently appear in this case. No claims have been allowed. The official action of August 30,